



Meeting #7 Agenda



- 1. Introduction
- Presentations on important issues for Idealized Recreation System
 - a) USFS Forest Plan and Wilderness
 - b) Private Land Strategies
- 3. Mapping Exercise, Idealized Systems
- 4. Metrics Discussion
- 5. Central Wasatch Recreation Organization Discussion
- 6. Ski Utah One Wasatch Presentation
- 7. Action Items and Closing

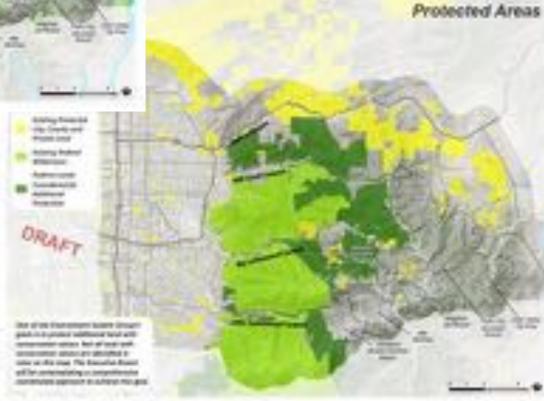


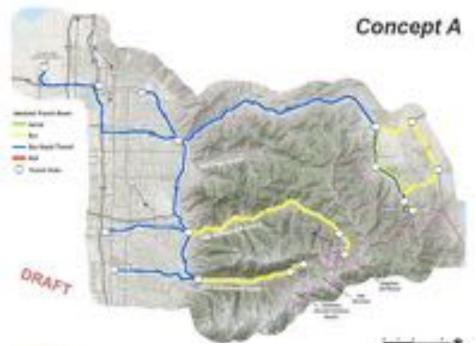






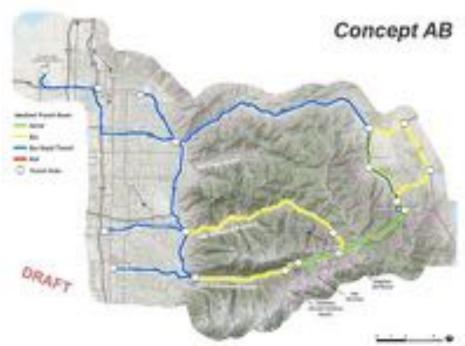
Environment Idealized System







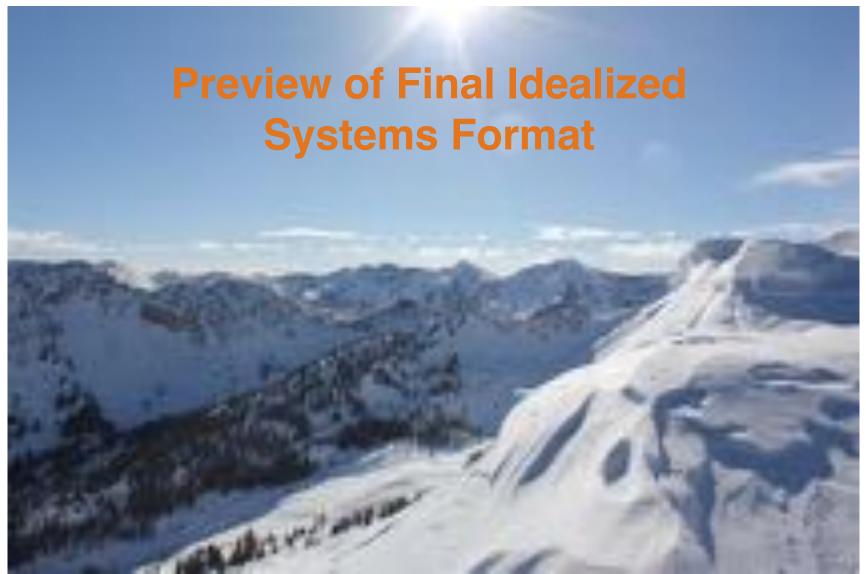
Transportation Idealized System





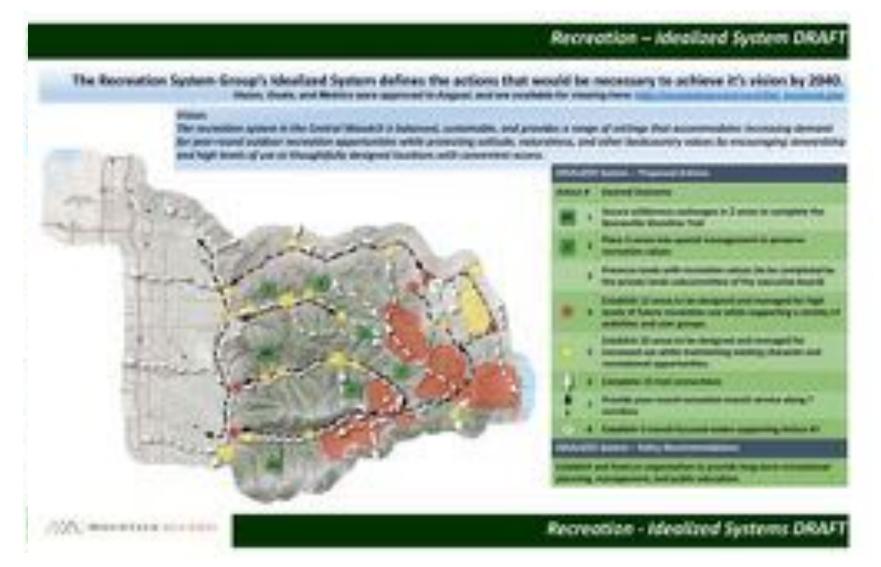




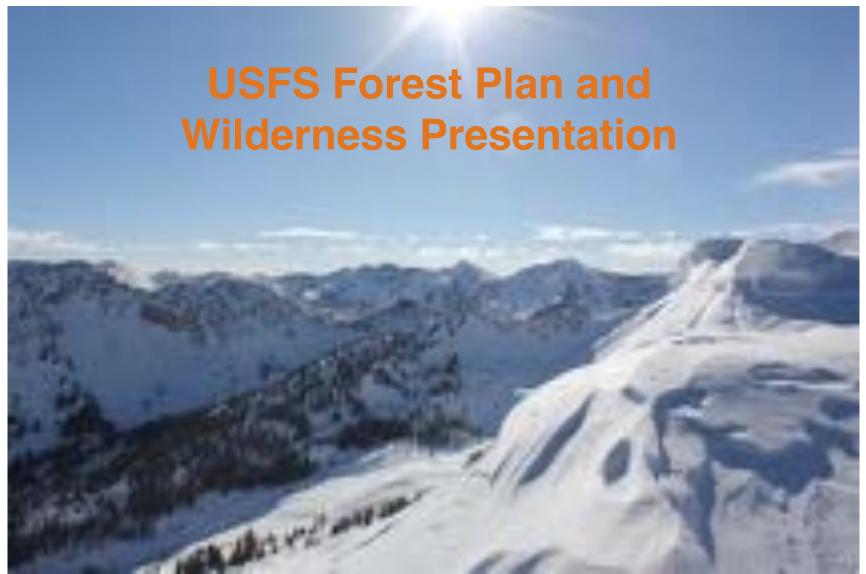


Draft Idealized System Product



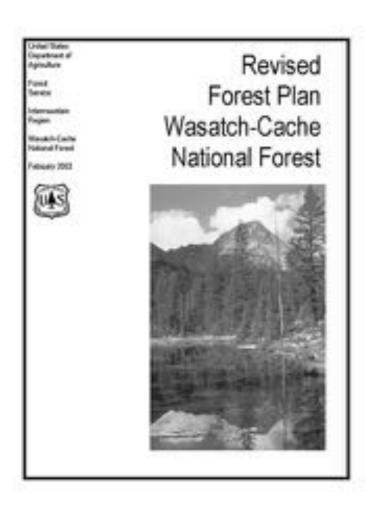








Forest Plan Implications



- Completed in 2003
- Guides all Resource Management Activities
- Sets Management Direction
- Describes Desired Future Conditions & Goals
- Establishes Standards and Guidelines
- Establishes Management Prescriptions

KEY POINTS



- 1. Forest Plan Implementation
- 2. Management Prescriptions
- 3. Ski Area Permit Boundary Management
- 4. Parking Constraints
- Wilderness Recommendations & Inventoried Roadless Areas
- 6. Watershed Protection

1. Forest Plan Implementation

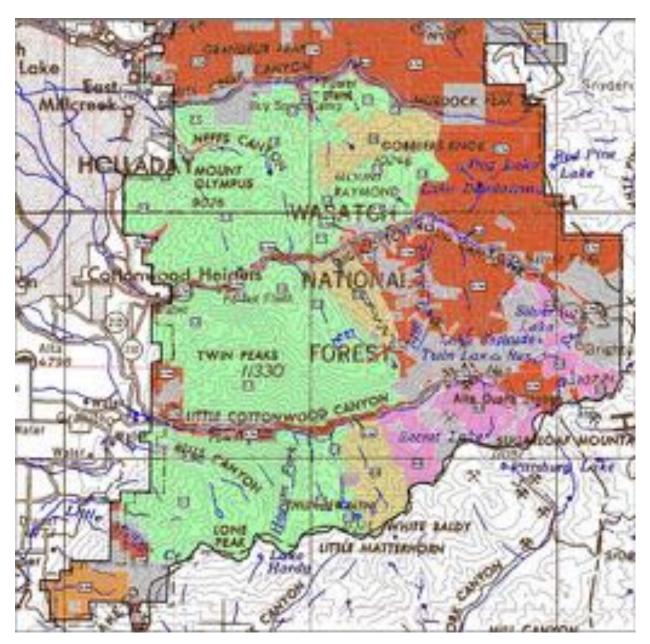


- The Forest Plan provides broad program-level direction for management of the land and its resources.
- Future projects carry out the direction in the Forest Plan.
 - Environmental analysis (NEPA) must be conducted for site-specific projects as they are proposed.
- All projects must be consistent with the Forest Plan Standards & Guidelines (RHCA setbacks), Desired Future Conditions, & Management Prescriptions
- Adaptive Management Continuous assessment and planning – Forest Plans need to be dynamic to account for changed resource conditions – may need <u>amending</u> (through NEPA process)



2. Management Prescriptions

- Management Prescription Categories provide a general sense of the management or treatment of the land intended to result in a particular condition being achieved or set of values being restored or maintained.
- Zoning Concept





<u>Prescriptions</u> – based on Emphasis/Focus Resource Areas

- **1. Wilderness** (none recommended)
- 2. Special
 Management Areas
 (2.6 Undeveloped
 Areas)
- 3. Protection,
 Maintenance or
 Restoration of
 Aquatic/Watershed
 or Terrestrial
 Integrity (3.1w
 Watershed
 Emphasis)
- 4. Multiple Resource
 Uses With
 Recreation Needs
 and Opportunities
 (4.5 Emphasis on
 Developed
 Recreation Areas



3. Ski Area - Backcountry

- The Revised Plan allows <u>no expansion</u> of current ski area permit boundaries into adjacent highly valued undeveloped areas in winter; and in summer for naturebased recreation opportunities complementary to resort facilities. Small admin. boundary changes allowed.
- Helicopter skiing will continue to operate as a component of the recreation picture in the Central Wasatch.
- Helicopter skiing and ski mountaineering will continue to compete for untracked conditions, and those users seeking quiet in the winter backcountry may continue to object to helicopter skiing in preferred terrain.



4. Parking Constraints

- Protection of watershed conditions will be a primary factor in managing roads, trails and access. In the Tri-canyon area parking capacities of canyon parking lots will be not exceed 2000 levels unless modification is needed for watershed protection or to facilitate mass transit.
- The Forest Service will work actively with other parties to explore options for reducing private vehicular use within these Canyons.







- The Tri-Canyon area has three designated wilderness areas - Mt.
 Olympus, Twin Peaks and Lone Peak
- No additional wilderness recommended in Tri-Canyon area
- The Tri-Canyon area has four inventoried roadless areas - Lone Peak, Mount Aire, Mount Olympus, and White Pine



6. Watershed Protection

- The underlying premise of resource management in this Management Area is the need to provide long-term, high quality culinary water to the large urban population of the Salt Lake Valley.
 - Decisions responding to increasing recreation demands will give first consideration to desired water quality and riparian conditions, and the limited wildlife habitat here.
 - Providing quality recreation opportunities within the framework of watershed protection will be an increasing challenge as the Wasatch front population and national and international destination use of the area continues to grow.
 - Continued coordination and cooperation among federal, state, and local government agencies, residents, businesses, and the recreating public will be imperative in order to meet these growing demands.

QUESTIONS?















Wilderness Management



Preserve wilderness character

- Untrammeled
- Undeveloped
- Natural
- Outstanding Opportunities
- Other Features of Value

Ensure an enduring wilderness resource

Prohibitions



- Roads
- Motorized Equipment
- Mechanical Transport
- Commercial Enterprise
- Structures and Installations

Manageability - Boundaries



"Avoid conflict with ... public uses outside the boundary that might result in...nonconforming structures and activities in the wilderness."

- Consider size, shape
- Avoid irregularities, edges (cherry stems)
- Consider nexus to external influences

Statutory Protections



- Wilderness designation
- National Monument
 - At least one nationally significant resource
 - Landmarks, structures, or other objects of historic or scientific interest
- National Recreation Area
 - Addresses unmet outdoor rec needs primary resource
 - Provides broad recreational spectrum (urban, primitive)
 - Managed for higher carrying capacity than wilderness

National Rec Area (cont.)



- Local and individual focus
- Considers State/regional/local plans
- Improves quality of life (attract migrants, visitors)
- Less restrictive/more flexible than wilderness
- Could reduce opportunities for broader economic development
- Legislation typically does not include funding

Administrative Protections

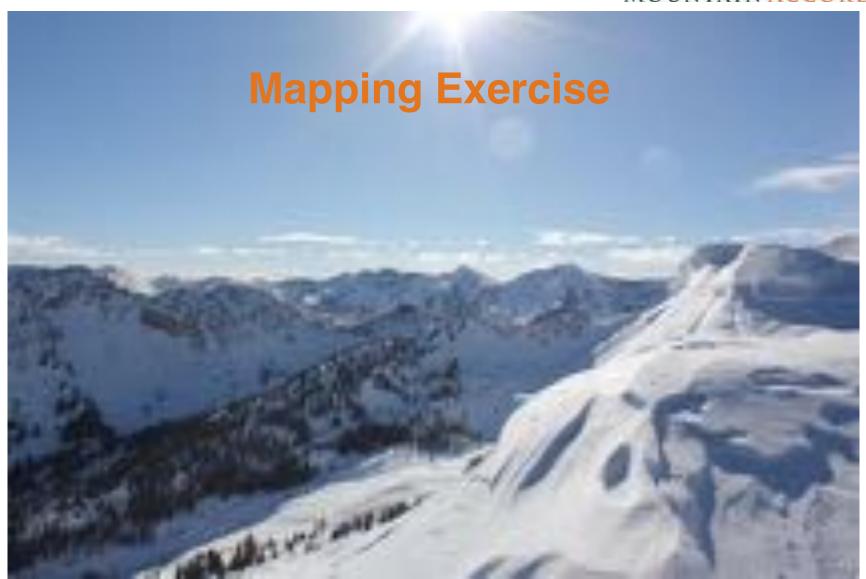


- Forest plan
- Other planning effort
 - Could include local controls (ordinances, zoning)
 - Opportunity for broader stakeholder buy-in
- Wilderness recommendation









Progress since System Group Meeting #6



Revisions to idealized system map

- Implemented more-specific design ideas from mapping exercise
- Added/modified areas to preserve recreation character
- Revised approach for land preservation and public access
- Added area of disagreement regarding ski resort expansion

Discussion at last meeting not carried forward

- Additional transit-based nodes
- High use areas between the mountain resorts
- Other moderate use nodes



September 11th Workshop Discussion Topics



Recreation and Transit Connections

- Additional trail connections including northsouth trail between canyons
- Transit connection between the resorts

Land Management

- Wilderness trades to complete Bonneville Shoreline Trail
- Additional protection for federal lands
- Recreational land preservation strategies

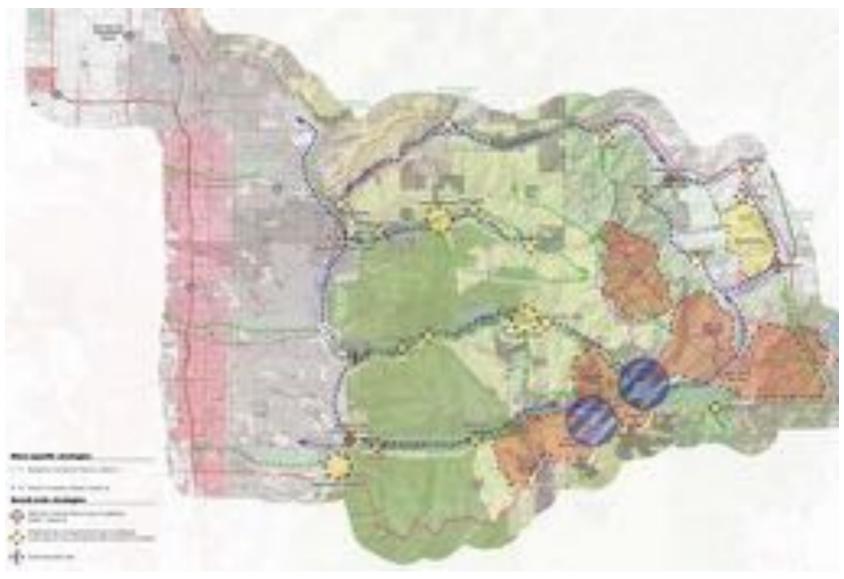
Refined Metrics

- Central Wasatch Recreation Organization
 - Roles and funding



Recreation Connections





Transportation Mode Summary



Mode	Operating Hours	Weather Operations	Luggage/ bikes	ADA Accessibility
Bus	All hours possible	Similar to automobile	Yes	Yes
Rail	All hours possible	No Limitations	Yes	Yes
Aerial	All hours possible	Limited by wind, electrical storms	Yes	Yes
Ski Lift	Daylight hours	Limited by wind, electrical storms	Luggage no/bikes yes	No

Objectives for Mapping Exercise: Recreation Connections



- Have we identified the recreation connections (trail connections or improvements) and nodes that are critical to achieving our vision and the success of the recreation system in the future?
- Have we identified where transportation service and connections should be provided to achieve our vision for the recreation system?



Land Management





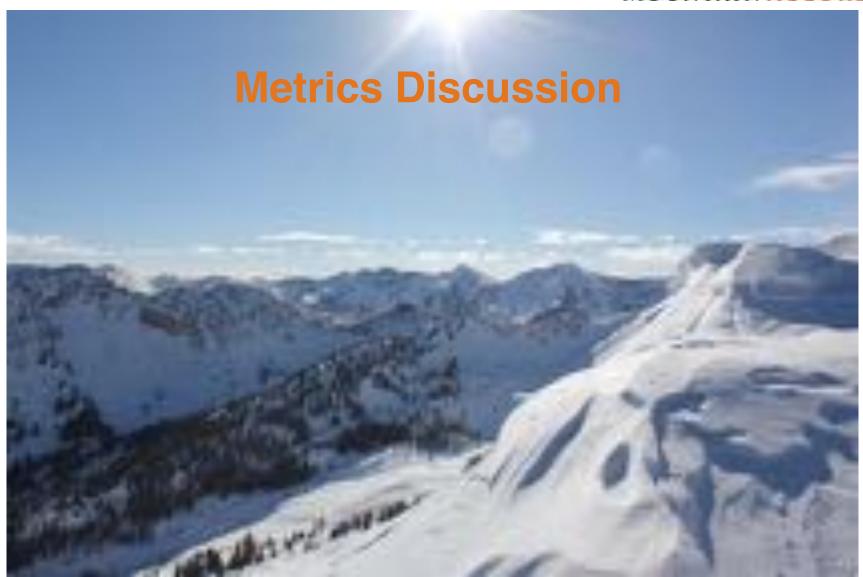
Objective for Mapping Exercise: Land Management



- What land management strategies are desirable for the federal lands we have identified as important for preservation?
- Are there other areas of Wilderness that would be desirable?







Updated List of Metrics



- Number of high use nodes
- Variety of user level types (casual, active, committed) served at high use nodes
- Variety of uses offered at high use nodes
- Implementation of management strategies to preserve areas for recreational opportunities
- Number of desirable trail connections completed
- Degree of trail system quality based on 6 qualitative components
- Number of key areas where public access has been obtained
- Compatibility of the recreation setting with the planned level of use (high, moderate, or low) based on 4 qualitative components
- Number of participating and funding agencies in Central Wasatch recreation organization
- Annual recreation budget for a Central Wasatch recreation organization



t of Metrics



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Metric Scoring



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		Providing funding	Providing Lesion







Central Wasatch Recreation Organization



- What role should the organization have?
 - o Planning
 - Funding
 - Maintenance/management
 - Infrastructure investments
 - Education (stewardship and wayfinding)
 - o More?
- What groups should participate in this organization?
- How should it be funded?
- How should the organization be different than current partnerships (Wasatch Legacy Project)?









Next Meetings



Final System Group Meeting (#8)

October 29th from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. Sandy City Hall 10000 Centennial Pkwy, Sandy, UT

Outcome for Meeting #8:

Approval of Idealized System

Stakeholder Meeting, Idealized Systems

October 14th 3pm Salt Lake City Library